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EXAMINER

WOOLCOCK, MADHU

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/536,668	Applicant(s) NAKAJIMA, KAZUAKI	
	Examiner MADHU WOOLCOCK	Art Unit 2451	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 October 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 and 16-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 16 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 and 17-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 27 May 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/30/2009 has been entered. Claims 1, 5, 7, 11, 12 and 17 have been amended, claims 13-15 were previously cancelled and claim 16 was previously withdrawn. Claims 1-12 and 17-21 remain pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. Claims 1, 7, 11 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Specifically, the claims were amended to recite directly sending and transmitting scripts and information. Applicants failed to cite specific portions of the specification where they believe such support can

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be found. After careful review of the specification no support for such direct transmission could be found.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 1, 7, 11 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Specifically, the claims were amended to recite directly sending and transmitting scripts and information. The meaning of the term "directly" is unclear given that in a networking environment, data is transferred through intermediary devices, for example, routers, proxies, firewalls, etc. It is therefore indistinct in what context "directly" is intended.

4. Claims 1, 7 and 17 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Specifically, the claims recite "update information which notifies..." but do not specify who or what is being notified.

5. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant

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regards as the invention. Specifically, the first limitation recites “a server provided to directly transmit a detecting script which detects an update to a web page and an updating script which updates the web page” however the claim is silent regarding who or what these scripts are being transmitted to.

6. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Specifically, the claim recites that the terminal comprises a means to receive “update information which notifies the update to the web page”, a means to “generate update information which notifies the result of the update” and a means to “update the web page based on the update information”. It is therefore unclear whether all of the update information is referring to the same information and whether this information is received or generated by the terminal.

7. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Specifically, the claim recites a server comprising “a means to receive the update information which notifies an update to a web page and the part update information which notifies an update to a part provided on the web page, both the update information being sent from a prescribed terminal. It is therefore unclear with the claim is referring to both the update information and part update information or just the update information.

8. Claim 1 recites the limitation "the same web page" at the end of the first limitation. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

9. Claims 1, 7 and 17 recite the limitation "the result of the update" in the second limitations of claims 1 and 7 and the fourth limitation of claim 17. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in these claims.

10. Claims 1 and 7 recite the limitation "the resultant update information" in the second limitation. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in these claims.

11. Claim 1 recites the limitation "said received update information" at the end of the second limitation. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

12. Claim 11 recites the limitation "the update information" in the second limitation. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

13. Claim 11 recites the limitation "the part update information" in the second limitation. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

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14. Claim 11 recites the limitation "the same identification information" in the fifth limitation. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

15. Claim 11 recites the limitation "said login identification information" in the fifth limitation. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

16. Claim 11 recites the limitation "said retrieved update information" in the sixth limitation. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

17. Claim 11 recites the limitation "said retrieved part update information" in the sixth limitation. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

18. Claim 17 recites the limitation "said received updating script" in the sixth limitation. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Response to Arguments

19. Applicant's arguments regarding the applied references failing to teach the limitations of claims 1, 7, 11 and 17 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Specifically, it is argued that the Kobayaghi reference in view of the Ohkado reference do not teach or suggest "a server provided with a means to directly transmit a detecting script...and an updating script" to a terminal, "all of these scripts being directly sent from a server," or "means to first directly transmit...update information and then

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directly transmit...update information," or "server directly transmitting the updating information sent from the first terminal to the second terminal" because the combination of these references teaches a system that includes a collaboration server that accumulates web pages from a first web server, modifies the web pages with scripts, saves the web pages on a second web server that is part of the collaboration server and is separate from the first web server that initially produced the pages, and sends the modified web pages from the server to another machine to be displayed on its browser.

In response to the above argument, it is first noted that the Kobayaghi reference is directed to a method and system for sharing a browser. As illustrated in Fig. 2, a CommunicationManager of the collaboration server, which correlates with the claimed server, controls sessions among NodeManagers on each user machine (column 2 lines 38-40). Because the collaboration server in Kobayaghi accumulates pages to be shared from the Web server, the collaboration server corresponds to the server in the argued claims, as the collaboration server also directly transmits the detecting script and updating script via the embedded web pages. Ohkado teaches a collaboration system in which terminals are interconnected to each other through a collaboration server. Therefore both references are in the environment of web sharing by means of a server, similar to the present application. Further, the claim language has been amended to recite that the transmission and receiving between the server and terminals is done directly. This is understood to mean that the scripts and information are transmitted without any intermediary devices or connections. However, one of ordinary

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skill would realize that in a networking environment, data transmission involves routers, gateways, firewalls, etc. The rejection is therefore maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

20. Claims 1-10, 17, 18, 20, and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobayaghi et al. (US 6,950,852) in view of Ohkado et al. (US 2001/0016873).

Regarding claim 1, Kobayaghi teaches a system which enables real-time sharing of a web page being viewed on a plurality of terminals, comprising:

a server provided with a means to directly transmit (Embedder that embeds in each page a PageManager for controlling pages, column 2 lines 10-11) a detecting

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script which detects an update to the web page (PageController detects changes in a page element, column 2 lines 16-17) and an updating script which updates the web page (receives changes in a page of another computer and then reflects the same changes to own page element, column 2 lines 18-20);

a means to directly transmit update information which notifies an update to a web page, such information being sent directly from a prescribed terminal, to another terminal which is displaying the same web page as said prescribed terminal (A PageController detects local changes to the following elements and remotely communicates them to a corresponding PageController so as to implement synchronization of pages, column 4 lines 6-9); and

terminals each provided with a receiving means to receive the detecting script and the updating script which are sent directly from said server (a browser loads an HTML page in which a PageManager is embedded, column 6 lines 4-5); a means to cause the received detecting script to detect an update to the web page being displayed and, if any, generate update information which notifies the result of the update and to directly transmit the resultant update information (PageController detects changes in a page element, communicates them to another machine by way of PageCommunicator, column 2 lines 16-18); and a means to cause the updating script to update the web page based on said received update information (receives changes in a page of another computer and then reflects the same changes to own page element, column 2 lines 18-20).

However, Kobayaghi does not explicitly disclose that the terminals communicate with each other through a server.

Ohkado teaches terminals communicate with each other through a server (when a change in the page is detected either in the customer browser or in the agent browser, the applet is activated, the changed page information is sent to an applet of the other party with which the collaboration is executed via a collaboration server, [0009]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to utilize the collaborating terminals communicating via a collaboration server in the system/method of Kobayaghi as suggested by Ohkado in order to provide centralized control and management of the communications. One would be motivated to combine these teachings because in doing so the system will perform more efficiently.

Regarding claim 2, Kobayaghi teaches the real-time web sharing system as set forth in claim 1, wherein

said server comprises

a means to transmit an update detecting script which detects an update to a part (element) provided on said web page (column 2 lines 14-17), an incorporating script which incorporates this update detecting script into the web page (column 2 lines 10-11), and a part updating script which updates a part provided on the web page (column 2 lines 18-20); and

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a means to transmit the part update information which notifies the update to the part provided on the web page, such information being sent from a prescribed terminal, to other terminals which are displaying the same web page as said prescribed terminal (column 4 lines 6-9); and

said terminals each comprises

a means to receive the detecting script and the updating script which are transmitted from said server (column 5 lines 45-50);

a means to cause the incorporating script to incorporate said update detecting script into the web page (column 6 lines 4-5), cause said update detecting script to detect an update to a part on said web page, and to transmit part update information which notifies the content of the update (column 2 lines 16-18); and

a means to cause said part updating script to update the part provided on the web page based on said received part update information (column 2 lines 18-20).

However, Kobayaghi does not explicitly disclose that the terminals communicate with each other through a server.

Ohkado teaches terminals communicate with each other through a server (when a change in the page is detected either in the customer browser or in the agent browser, the applet is activated, the changed page information is sent to an applet of the other party with which the collaboration is executed via a collaboration server, [0009]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to utilize the collaborating terminals communicating via a collaboration server in the system/method of Kobayaghi as suggested by Ohkado in order to provide

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centralized control and management of the communications. One would be motivated to combine these teachings because in doing so the system will perform more efficiently.

Regarding claim 3, Kobayaghi teaches the real-time web sharing system as set forth in claim 2, wherein

an update to a part provided on said web page

is a scroll or resize of said web page or an update of a value in the entry form on said web page (column 2 lines 20-23).

Regarding claim 4, Ohkado teaches the real-time web sharing system as set forth in claim 2, wherein

said server comprises

a storing means to store identification information, which identifies said terminals individually, in association with the update information and part update information sent from the individual terminals corresponding to the identification information [0117];

a means to cause said storing means to store said update information and part update information in association with the identification information of said terminals [0176];

a means to, when a prescribed terminal logs in using said identification information, retrieve from said storing means the update information and part update

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information associated with the same identification information as said login identification information [0167]; and

a means to first transmit said retrieved update information and then transmit said retrieved part update information to said prescribed terminal [0170].

Regarding claim 5, Ohkado teaches the real-time web sharing system as set forth in claim 2, wherein said server comprises

a storing means to store identification information, which identifies said terminals individually, in association with the update information and part update information sent from the individual terminals corresponding to the identification information [0117];

a means to, when receiving a connection request which requests a connection from a prescribed terminal to another terminal, transmit said connection request to such another terminal [0164];

a means to, when receiving from said another terminal a notification that said another terminal is ready to respond to the connection request [0165], retrieve from said storing means the update information and part update information associated with the identification information of said prescribed terminal [0167]; and

a means to first transmit said retrieved update information and then transmit said retrieved part update information to said prescribed terminal [0170].

Regarding claim 6, Kobayaghi teaches the real-time web sharing system as set forth in claim 1, wherein said server comprises

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a means to transmit a pointer script which incorporates tags (<DIV>) for displaying a pointer to be shared on the web page between the terminals (column 6 lines 49-52) and which obtains the movement location for the pointer (column 6 lines 58-59), and a moving script which moves the pointer (column 6 lines 54-57); and

a means to transmit the location information which notifies the movement location for the pointer on the web page, such information being sent from the prescribed terminal, to other terminals which are displaying the same web page as said prescribed terminal (column 5 lines 50-54); and

said terminals (user machine) each comprises

a means to receive the pointer script and location information which are sent from said server (column 6 lines 4-5);

a means to cause said pointer script to incorporate the tags for sharing the pointer into the web page (column 5 lines 28-32), obtain the location of the pointer after movement (column 7 lines 13-15), and transmit to said server the location information which notifies the location thus obtained (column 6 lines 51-52); and

a means to cause said moving script to move the pointer on the web page based on said received location information (column 5 lines 33-34).

Regarding claim 7, Kobayaghi teaches a terminal of a real-time web sharing system which enables real-time sharing of a web page via a remote server, comprising:

a means to receive a detecting script which detects an update to the web page (A PageController detects changes in a page element, column 2 lines 16-17), an

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updating script which updates the web page (receives changes in a page of another computer and then reflects the same changes to own page element, column 2 lines 18-20), and update information which notifies the update to the web page (communicates them to another machine by way of a Page Communicator, column 2 lines 17-18), all of these scripts being sent directly from a server (a Embedder that embeds in each page a PageManager for controlling pages, column 2 lines 10-11);

a means to cause said received detecting script to detect an update to the web page being displayed and, if any, generate update information which notifies the result of the update and to transmit the resultant update information (column 2 lines 16-18); and

a means to cause the updating script to update the web page based on the update information which has been received via said receiving means (column 2 lines 18-20).

However, Kobayaghi does not explicitly disclose that the terminals communicate with each other through a server.

Ohkado teaches terminals communicate with each other through a server (when a change in the page is detected either in the customer browser or in the agent browser, the applet is activated, the changed page information is sent to an applet of the other party with which the collaboration is executed via a collaboration server, [0009]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to utilize the collaborating terminals communicating via a collaboration server in the system/method of Kobayaghi as suggested by Ohkado in order to provide

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centralized control and management of the communications. One would be motivated to combine these teachings because in doing so the system will perform more efficiently.

Regarding claim 8, Kobayaghi teaches the terminal of a real-time web sharing system as set forth in claim 7, wherein

said terminal comprises

a means to receive an update detecting script (column 3 lines 46-51) which detects an update to a part provided on said web page (column 2 lines 16-17), an incorporating script which incorporates this update detecting script into the web page (column 6 lines 4-5), and a part updating script which updates a part provided on the web page (column 2 lines 18-20), all of these scripts being sent from a server (column 2 lines 10-11);

a means to cause the incorporating script to incorporate said update detecting script into the web page (column 3 lines 58-59), cause said update detecting script to detect an update to a part on said web page (column 2 lines 16-17), and to generate and transmit part update information which notifies the content of the update (column 2 lines 17-18); and

a means to cause said part updating script to update the part provided on the web page based on said received part update information (column 2 lines 18-20).

However, Kobayaghi does not explicitly disclose that the terminals communicate with each other through a server.

Ohkado teaches terminals communicate with each other through a server (when a change in the page is detected either in the customer browser or in the agent browser, the applet is activated, the changed page information is sent to an applet of the other party with which the collaboration is executed via a collaboration server, [0009]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to utilize the collaborating terminals communicating via a collaboration server in the system/method of Kobayaghi as suggested by Ohkado in order to provide centralized control and management of the communications. One would be motivated to combine these teachings because in doing so the system will perform more efficiently.

Regarding claim 9, Kobayaghi teaches the terminal of a real-time web sharing system as set forth in claim 8, wherein

an update to a part provided on said web page

is a scroll or resize of said web page or an update of a value in the entry form on said web page (column 2 lines 20-23).

Regarding claim 10, Kobayaghi teaches the terminal of a real-time web sharing system as set forth in claim 8, wherein

said terminal comprises

a means to receive a pointer script, to be sent from said server (column 5 lines 45-49), which incorporates tags (<DIV>) for displaying a pointer to be shared on the

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web page between the terminals (column 5 lines 17-20) and which obtains the movement location for the pointer (column 6 lines 49-53), a moving script which moves the pointer (column 6 lines 58-60), and location information which notifies the movement location for the pointer on the web page (column 7 lines 13-15);

a means to cause said pointer script to incorporate the tags (<DIV>) for sharing the pointer into the web page (column 5 lines 23-27), obtain the location information for the pointer after movement (column 7 lines 13-15), and transmit the location information which notifies the location thus obtained (column 6 lines 47-48); and

a means to cause said moving script to move the pointer on the web page based on said received location information (column 7 lines 13-15).

However, Kobayaghi does not explicitly disclose that the terminals communicate with each other through a server.

Ohkado teaches terminals communicate with each other through a server (when a change in the page is detected either in the customer browser or in the agent browser, the applet is activated, the changed page information is sent to an applet of the other party with which the collaboration is executed via a collaboration server, [0009]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to utilize the collaborating terminals communicating via a collaboration server in the system/method of Kobayaghi as suggested by Ohkado in order to provide centralized control and management of the communications. One would be motivated to combine these teachings because in doing so the system will perform more efficiently.

Regarding claim 17, Kobayaghi teaches a method of sharing in real-time a web page being displayed on a first terminal and a second terminal via a remote server, comprising the steps of:

said server transmitting to the first terminal a detecting script which detects an update to a web page (A PageManager monitors a state of each page element in a page, column 2 lines 45-46) and transmitting to said second terminal an updating script which updates a web page (receives changes in a page of another computer and then reflects the same changes to own page element, column 2 lines 18-20) (Embedder that embeds in each page a PageManager for controlling pages. The plural user machines to be shared comprise an existing Web browser capable of running Java and Script, and PageManager embedded in each page, column 2 lines 10-14);

said first terminal receiving the detecting script and causing this received detecting script to detect an update to a web page (A PageController detects changes in a page element, column 2 lines 16-17);

said second terminal receiving the updating script (user machines to be shared comprise an existing Web browser capable of running Java and Script, and PageManager embedded in each page, column 2 lines 12-14);

said first terminal, if said detecting script detects an update to a web page, generating and transmitting update information which notifies the result of the update (PageController detects changes in a page element, communicates them to another machine by way of a PageCommunicator, column 2 lines 16-18);

transmitting the update information sent from the first terminal to the second terminal (communicates them to another machine by way of a PageCommunicator, column 2 lines 16-18); and

said second terminal causing said received updating script to update the web page based on the update information (receives changes in a page of another computer and then reflects the same changes to own page element, column 2 lines 18-20).

However, Kobayaghi does not explicitly disclose that the terminals communicate with each other through a server.

Ohkado teaches terminals communicate with each other through a server (when a change in the page is detected either in the customer browser or in the agent browser, the applet is activated, the changed page information is sent to an applet of the other party with which the collaboration is executed via a collaboration server, [0009]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to utilize the collaborating terminals communicating via a collaboration server in the system/method of Kobayaghi as suggested by Ohkado in order to provide centralized control and management of the communications. One would be motivated to combine these teachings because in doing so the system will perform more efficiently.

Regarding claim 18, Kobayaghi teaches the real-time web sharing method as set forth in claim 17, comprising the steps of:

said server transmitting to the first terminal an update detecting script which detects an update to a part (element) provided on a web page (column 2 lines 14-17) and an incorporating script which incorporates this update detecting script into the web page (column 2 lines 10-11) and transmitting to the second terminal an updating script which updates a web page (column 2 lines 18-20);

said first terminal receiving the detecting script (column 5 lines 45-50) and incorporating script sent from said server (column 6 lines 4-5);

said second terminal receiving the updating script sent from said server (column 2 line 14);

said first terminal causing said received incorporating script to incorporate said update detecting script into said web page (column 6 lines 4-5);

said first terminal, if the update detecting script detects an update to said part provided on the web page, generating and transmitting part update information which notifies the content of this update (column 2 lines 16-18);

transmitting the part update information sent from said first terminal to the second terminal (column 2 lines 17-18); and

said second terminal causing said received updating script to update the part provided on the web page based on the part update information which has been sent (column 2 lines 18-20).

However, Kobayaghi does not explicitly disclose that the terminals communicate with each other through a server.

Ohkado teaches terminals communicate with each other through a server (when a change in the page is detected either in the customer browser or in the agent browser, the applet is activated, the changed page information is sent to an applet of the other party with which the collaboration is executed via a collaboration server, [0009]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to utilize the collaborating terminals communicating via a collaboration server in the system/method of Kobayaghi as suggested by Ohkado in order to provide centralized control and management of the communications. One would be motivated to combine these teachings because in doing so the system will perform more efficiently.

Regarding claim 20, Ohkado teaches the real-time web sharing method as set forth in claim 17, comprising the steps of:

said first terminal (customer) detecting that a Connect button (call button) which calls said second terminal (agent) has been pressed [0159];

said first terminal (customer), when said Connect button is pressed, notifying said server a connection request which requests a connection with said second terminal (agent) [0164];

said server, when receiving the notification of the connection request from said first terminal, transmitting this notification to second terminal [0165];

said second terminal (agent), when receiving the notification of the connection request from said server, enabling a Respond button (log-on button) which responds to this connection request and detecting the pressing of said Respond button [0150];

said second terminal, when detecting the pressing of said Respond button, notifying said server that the terminal is ready to respond to the connection request [0154];

said server, when receiving the notification from said second terminal that the terminal is ready to respond to the connection request [0165], retrieving the update information and part update information associated with the identification information of said first terminal [0039];

said server first transmitting said retrieved update information and then transmitting said retrieved part update information [0040]; and

said second terminal first updating the web page and then updating the part on the web page, based on the update information and part update information, respectively, sent from said server [0041].

Regarding claim 21, Kobayaghi teaches the real-time web sharing method as set forth in claim 17, comprising the steps of:

said server transmitting a pointer script, which incorporates tags (<DIV>) for displaying a pointer to be shared (remote pointer) on the web page between the terminals (column 5 lines 23-27) and which obtains the movement location for the pointer, and a moving script which moves the pointer (column 5 lines 33-34);

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said first terminal receiving the pointer script (column 6 lines 49-51);

said second terminal receiving the moving script (column 6 lines 51-52);

said first terminal causing said received pointer script to incorporate the tags (DIV) of the pointer to be shared between the terminals into said web page (column 6 lines 52-57);

said first terminal causing said pointer script to obtain the movement location for said pointer (column 6 lines 58-59) and transmit the location information thus obtained (column 2 lines 16-18);

forwarding the location information sent from said first terminal to said second terminal (column 4 lines 6-9); and

said second terminal causing said moving script to move the pointer being displayed on said web page, based on the location information sent (column 7 lines 13-15).

However, Kobayaghi does not explicitly disclose that the terminals communicate with each other through a server.

Ohkado teaches terminals communicate with each other through a server (when a change in the page is detected either in the customer browser or in the agent browser, the applet is activated, the changed page information is sent to an applet of the other party with which the collaboration is executed via a collaboration server, [0009]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to utilize the collaborating terminals communicating via a collaboration server in the system/method of Kobayaghi as suggested by Ohkado in order to provide

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centralized control and management of the communications. One would be motivated to combine these teachings because in doing so the system will perform more efficiently.

21. Claims 11 and 12 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohkado in view of Kobayaghi.

Regarding claim 11, Ohkado teaches a server of a system which enables sharing of a web page being viewed between a plurality of terminals in real-time, comprising:

a means to receive the update information which notifies an update to a web page, the update information being sent from a prescribed terminal (notifies the other party of a loading start state, [0177]);

a storing means to store identification information which identifies said prescribed terminal, in association with said received update information (session management table 210, [0167]);

a means to cause said storing means to store said identification information which identifies said prescribed terminal, in association with said update information (records the UAs of the agent and the customer in the unused entry, [0167]) ;

a means to, when another terminal logs in using the identification information of said prescribed terminal, retrieve from said storing means the update information and part update information associated with the same identification information as said login

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identification information (when a page for instructing the log-on is displayed, an APPLET tag for embedding a page representative applet P exists in the page, and thus the applet P, communication related class and a tree manager 177 are acquired from the collaboration server 110, [0137]); and

a means to first directly transmit said retrieved update information to said another terminal (notifies the other party of a loading start state, [0177]).

However, Ohkado does not explicitly disclose a means to directly transmit to a terminal a detecting script which detects an update to the web page and an updating script which updates the web page or part update information.

Kobayaghi teaches a means to directly transmit (Embedder that embeds in each page a PageManager for controlling pages, column 2 lines 10-11) to a terminal a detecting script which detects an update to a web page (PageController detects changes in a page element, column 2 lines 16-17) and an updating script which updates the web page (receives changes in a page of another computer and then reflects the same changes to own page element, column 2 lines 18-20); and

part update information which notifies an update to a part provided on a web page (column 2 lines 16-18); and

a means to directly transmit received part update information to said another terminal (column 2 lines 16-18).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to utilize communicating the changes of elements in a web page in the system/method of Ohkado as suggested by Kobayaghi in order to reduce the

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amount of data that must be transmitted in order for the terminals to synchronize. One would be motivated to combine these teachings because only sending particular elements that change in a page would improve the use of bandwidth and resources.

Regarding claim 12, Ohkado teaches the server of a real-time web sharing system as set forth in claim 11, wherein said server comprises

a means to, when receiving a connection request which requests a connection from a prescribed terminal to another terminal, transmit said connection request to such another terminal [0115];

a means to, when receiving from said another terminal a notification that said another terminal is ready to respond to the connection request [0115], retrieve from said storing means the update information and part update information associated with the identification information of said prescribed terminal [0117]; and

a means to first transmit said retrieved update information to said prescribed terminal [0177].

However, although Ohkado teaches a change in a page [0009], Ohkado does not explicitly disclose part update information.

Kobayaghi teaches a means to transmit received part update information to said other terminal (column 2 lines 16-18).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to utilize communicating the changes of elements in a web page in the system/method of Ohkado as suggested by Kobayaghi in order to reduce the

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amount of data that must be transmitted in order for the terminals to synchronize. One would be motivated to combine these teachings because only sending particular elements that change in a page would improve the use of bandwidth and resources.

22. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobayaghi-Ohkado in view of Kim et al. (US 2003/0105819).

Regarding claim 19, Ohkado teaches the real-time web sharing method as set forth in claim 18, comprising:

- using a plurality of terminals [0004]; and

- having the steps of:

- said server storing the identification information of said first terminal in association with said received update information and part update information [0167];

- said other terminal logging into said server using the same identification information as the identification information of said first terminal [0004];

- said server retrieving the update information and part update information associated with the same identification information as the said login identification information [0167];

- said server first transmitting said retrieved update information and then transmitting said retrieved part update information [0177];

and said other terminal first updating the web page and then updating the part on the web page, based on the update information and part update information [0041], respectively, sent from said server [0040].

However, Kobayaghi-Ohkado do not explicitly disclose a third terminal.

Kim teaches a third terminal (103, 104, and 105 of FIG. 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to recognize that a third terminal could be included in the system/method of Kobayaghi-Ohkado as suggested by Kim given the teaching of Kobayaghi-Ohkado that a plurality of terminals may collaborate. One would be motivated to combine these teachings because allowing for additional terminals to be incorporated in the system expands the possible uses for the system.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MADHU WOOLCOCK whose telephone number is (571)270-3629. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 8:30-6.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on 571-272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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/M. W./
Examiner, Art Unit 2451

/John Follansbee/
SPE 2451